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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PRESIDENT

TO THE CORPORATION OF

BROWN UNIVERSITY.

JUNE 27, 1872.

PROVIDENCE:

HAMMOND, ANGELL & CO., PRINTERS.


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PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL REPORT TO THE CORPORATION.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CORPORATION:—

THE completion of another Collegiate year brings us together to review the past, and to look forward to the future.

First of all, it is meet that we devoutly acknowledge that good Providence which watches over us and prospers us in the labor of our hands. Well has the Psalmist taught us, "except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it." We cannot too fully realize that all our success is dependent on the blessing of God. I think I am justified in saying, that another year of successful labor, of healthful and gratifying growth has been added to the many which have preceded it; and that the present condition of the College inspires confidence in the future.

The absence of one, who has long been accustomed to meet with us, sadly admonishes us of the uncertainty of human life, and urges us to do with our might what our hands find to do.

The Rev. Arthur Savage Train, D. D., who for twenty-six years had been a member of this Corporation, died, after a protracted illness, at his residence in Framingham, Mass., on the 2d of January last, in the 60th year of his age. He died

in the same town, and not far from the spot where he was born.

Dr. Train entered Brown University in 1829, and graduated with marked distinction in 1833. He served two years as a Tutor in College, which gave him an excellent opportunity of reviewing and perfecting his collegiate studies. After leaving the University, he was, in 1836, called to the pastoral charge of the Baptist Church in Haverhill, Mass. After a very successful pastorate in that church, of twenty-three years, he was elected Professor of "Sacred Rhetoric and Pastoral Duties" in the Newton Theological Seminary, which responsible post he held for seven years. He then resigned and took charge of the church in Framingham, over which his father had presided for many years, and which office he held at the time of his death.

By his ability, his sound learning, and sound judgment, his earnest and sincere christian labors, he secured the confidence and friendship of all who had the privilege of his acquaintance.

As a member of this Corporation, he was punctual and exemplary in attendance upon his duties. He brought to its deliberations well matured opinions, and presented them with courtesy, and at the same time with the confidence of one who thought for himself. He was a sincere friend of the College, and rejoiced in its prosperity. In all the relations of life, he was prudent, judicious and conservative.

STATISTICS.

The whole number of applications for admission during the year is 77. The whole number of admissions is 69. The number not admitted is 8.

Of the whole number, 3 left before they were examined. 5 did not go through their examinations satisfactorily. 33 only

were admitted without conditions ; the others were required to review, and be re-examined on some portion of the preparatory studies.

The 69 admissions were as follows :—

To the Senior Class	-	-	-	-	1
Junior Class	-	-	-	-	2
Sophomore Class	-	-	-	-	4
Freshman Class	-	-	-	-	58
Select Courses	-	-	-	-	4
					<hr/>
Total,	-	-	-	-	69

Of the number admitted, the ratio for the four

years' course is	-	-	-	-	87 per cent.
For the three years' Course	-	-	-	-	7 “
For Select Courses	-	-	-	-	6 “
					<hr/>
					100

The number of candidates for the full course of four years, is proportionally larger than usual. This affords gratifying evidence, on the part of the public, of a desire for full and complete education. It shows that whatever may be the attractions and popularity of the sciences, young men are reluctant to lose the culture and varied benefits which are derived from the study of the Latin and Greek languages.

Of the whole number admitted six did not return to pursue their studies. Some of these were kept away by ill health, others for causes not known. The names of five of them are not upon the catalogue.

The number in actual attendance was as follows, reckoning select course men with the classes in which they mainly recited :

the full extent of his wishes. Experience shows that with generous, right-minded young men, confidence is a more effectual guarantee of good behavior than formal rules and minute inspection. But experience also shows that in so large a number of young men as are here brought together, there will be some whose title to rank in this class is somewhat doubtful. I am happy to say, however, that during the past year we have suffered but little inconvenience from any tendency to irregularity and disorder. Little or no injury has been done to property, except the accidental breaking of glass from the too near proximity of the play grounds to the buildings, and the occasional breaking of a pump handle or cutting of a well rope, which can hardly be considered accidental. These are minor evils, which we cannot but regret, but for which, as yet, we have no remedy.

CHAPEL SERVICE.

With regard to the chapel service, I have to repeat what I have before said in respect to previous years. The attendance has been good and the observance of the service, in all respects such as becomes a place of Divine worship. Rarely have I observed any want of grave and respectful attention. And in this connexion it affords me peculiar pleasure to say that a healthful state of religious feeling among the large numbers of professing christians in college, has not only been sustained, but advanced and strengthened. This is particularly true of the past term. Several hopeful conversions have taken place; and many of those, who had before made profession of their faith in Christ, have evidently felt a deeper religious earnestness than ever before, and have consecrated themselves anew to the duties of a christian life.

GYMNASIUM.

Early in the Autumn, arrangements were made, as in former years, to give to the young men the benefits of gymnastic exercises during the winter and spring, when the weather is unfavorable to out door sports. The expenses of this arrangement have been met partly by the College and partly by the students. These exercises, under proper regulations, are undoubtedly excellent aids to health and physical development.

LIBRARY.

The Library must ever be an object of leading interest in the University. It now contains nearly 40,000 volumes. Every year adds new treasures to the collection. The most urgent want at this time is, more space for the accommodation of books. The present room is inconveniently crowded. Nor have we any adequate protection against the possible loss by fire. We cannot but reiterate the plea for a fire-proof building of large capacity, for the preservation of a library, which money could hardly replace in case of its destruction. For the details of its progress and present condition, I refer to the Report of the Library Committee.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.

There are now 52 scholarships established for the aid of meritorious indigent students, to the amount of \$60 each per annum. The beneficiaries of 14 of these are appointed by a Committee of the Corporation. The others are appointed by the founders, or by persons acting under their authority. During the past year, 55 students have received aid from scholarships; of these 6 were on the list for one term only. The total amount paid from this fund, was \$3,120.

Eleven students received assistance from the Aid Fund; ten of them for the year and one for a single term. The amount paid from this fund was \$630.

The prizes awarded have been as follows, viz :—

The President's prizes for excellence in Latin and Greek preparatory to entering College, \$75.

Two Carpenter Elocution prizes of \$60 each,—\$120.

Two Carpenter prizes of \$60 each, for excellence among students already on scholarships, \$120.

The Howell prizes for excellence in Natural Philosophy, \$60.

The Dunn premium for excellence in the Rhetorical Studies of the year, \$50.

The total amount expended from University Funds on these several accounts, is \$4,175.

To this may be added payments from the Agricultural Fund to State Beneficiaries to the amount of \$600. Only six students have had the benefit of this fund. The General Assembly, for reasons which seemed then sufficient, but which I need not here state, have for two years, declined to make the nominations contemplated in the agreement between the State and the College. If the nominations were made thirty young men of the State might be annually educated free of any charge for tuition.

This added to the payments from University Funds, makes up the very considerable sum of \$4,775 expended during the year in aid of indigent students, and for the promotion of high scholarship in the University. Eighty students in all have participated in these benefactions.

ABATEMENT OF TUITION AND FREE ROOMS.

In consideration of the advance in the price of tuition two years ago, from \$50 to \$75 per annum, the corporation gave

to the Faculty discretionary power to make a reduction of \$25 per annum, on the tuition of indigent students, to a number not exceeding two fifths of the whole number in College. Under this provision, the Faculty has extended relief to 67 students.

Some years since the Corporation authorized the appropriation of twenty rooms free of rent to meritorious indigent students, being either the sons of Ministers, or candidates for the Ministry. Under this rule, 39 students have had the benefit of free rooms. Five others have had the benefit of free rooms, in consideration of their services in keeping the roll of absences from chapel service.

In these several ways the University is annually doing much to diminish the cost of liberal education, and thus to bring it within the reach of aspiring talented young men of very limited means. This is undoubtedly the true end of a University, and the paramount reason of its endowment. It is this which makes it the leader and guardian of high intellectual culture in the community, and enables it to scatter its blessings broad cast over the land. It is to be hoped that the College will be able to continue these gratuities and reductions for the future, as the necessities of students may demand.

MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

In my report of last year, I stated that with the approval of the Advisory and Executive Committee, I had made a beginning in a collection of specimens in Natural History.

I reported nearly 500 specimens in Zoology, of which, by far the greater portion was Birds. The total cost of this improvement, including three large cases, was somewhat over a thousand dollars, which were contributed by a few friends of the

College, whose names were duly reported. Very large additions have been made this year. The whole collection, as it now stands, may be briefly ranged under the following heads:—

(1.) *The Cassin Collection*.—In my previous report, I referred to this extremely valuable collection of 4,300 Birds, (with a few exceptions,) made by an eminent ornithologist, the late John Cassin, Esq., of Philadelphia. These were then in the possession of Mr. J. P. W. Jenks, who had bought them on very favorable terms, and held them subject to the refusal of the College, at cost. I was encouraged to make the purchase, and make other additions to our collection, provided the same could be done without drawing on the funds of the College. I found, on making the experiment, so ready a response to my solicitation for money that I purchased the entire collection at the cost of \$500, and the expense of transportation; and engaged the services of Mr. Jenks, from the first of July, 1871, to the first of September, 1872. He has been occupied during the year in collecting specimens, in superintending the construction of cases, in mounting, classifying, arranging and labelling such materials as we already had in zoology, mineralogy, geology, and conchology, together with the very large additions, which have come into our possession during the year.

(2.) *The Blanding Collection*.—This collection was made by William Blanding, M. D., who was born in Rehoboth, Mass., February 7, 1773, graduated at Brown University in the class of 1801, entered the Medical Profession, and early removed to Camden, S. C., where for some years he appears to have divided his time between the duties of his profession, and the study of Natural History. For the last five-and thirty years of his life, he seems to have devoted himself wholly to his favorite study, Natural History. He was for sometime a res-

ident in Philadelphia, and was one of the early and efficient members of the Academy of Natural Sciences of that city. He died in Rehoboth, almost on the very spot where he was born, October 12th, 1857, in the 85th year of his age. He left no children. The large cabinet, which he had been many years in collecting, remained in the custody of his family connexions till December, last year, when, by their desire, it was removed to Rhode Island Hall. It is a *deposit*, not an *absolute* gift. The family in Rehoboth desired this to be understood, as one of the heirs was at a distance and could not be consulted. There is every probability, however, that this disposition of the Cabinet will meet his approval.

This collection is rich in minerals, shells, fossils, coins and medals. It has been assorted, classified, and the specimens separately numbered.

The Catalogue comprises the following, viz.:—

Number of specimens of Minerals	- . .	2,900
Shells	- . .	3,000
Fossils	- . .	700
Birds, Quadrupeds, &c.		100
Indian Relics	- . .	22
African Relics	- . .	85
Miscellaneous	- . .	25
Coins and Medals	- . .	937
Total	-	<hr/> 7,769

A brief, but interesting memoir of Dr. Blanding, kindly prepared by Benoni Carpenter, M. D., of Pawtucket, will be found in the Appendix.

We have received from his heirs within a few days, a fine portrait of him taken in middle life or earlier, which is placed in Rhode Island Hall with our other pictures.

(3.) *Entomology*.—The Rev. David Weston, of Salem, Mass., of the class of 1859, has recently presented to the Museum a collection of the Insects of Massachusetts, carefully mounted, numbering more than a thousand. (1,000.)

(4.) *Indian Relics*.—This collection now large, is receiving frequent additions from the vigilant attention of the Rev. F. Denison and others. It now embraces, perhaps, nearly all the variety of implements that represent the civilization, if we may make so low an application of the term, of a lost race.

RECENT DONATIONS.

We are indebted to Mr. Jenks for many valuable specimens of birds, quadrupeds, reptiles, and minerals from his own cabinet; to Newton Dexter, and Dexter B. Lewis, Esquires, of this city, for the contributions of beautiful and rare specimens of mounted birds.

Within a few days we have received in exchange 57 choice birds, from the Museum of Comparative Zoology, in Cambridge, Mass., under the direction of Prof. Agassiz, to supply varieties not contained in our collection.

We have also just received several boxes from the Smithsonian Institution, comprising casts of Indian Relics, Esquimaux curiosities, specimens of building stones, implements and curiosities from the Feejee Islands, entire suits of skins and fur dresses of the natives of Alaska, a specimen of the Indian wooden implement or tool for generating fire by friction, the stumps of trees gnawed off by the beaver, forty or fifty birds to supply deficiencies in our collection and nearly two hundred species of California shells.

These were procured by Mr. Jenks, and really in exchange for articles furnished by him to those Institutions.

Our entire collection, including what we had at the commencement of the year, as well as the new additions, comprises in round numbers the following articles, viz :

John Carter Brown,	-	-	-	-	\$500
Horatio N. Slater,	-	-	-	-	500
George F. Wilson,	-	-	-	-	500
George H. Corliss,	-	-	-	-	500
Henry Steere,	-	-	-	-	500
Truman Beckwith,	-	-	-	-	500
Henry L. Kendall,	-	-	-	-	250
James T. Rhodes,	-	-	-	-	250
Henry Lippitt,	-	-	-	-	250
John B. Hartwell,	-	-	-	-	250
Amos C. Barstow,	-	-	-	-	200
Edward Pearee,	-	-	-	-	200
S. S. Bradford,	-	-	-	-	100
Charles S. Bradley,	-	-	-	-	100
Joseph S. Cooke,	-	-	-	-	100
Moses B. Lockwood,	-	-	-	-	100
From a Friend,	-	-	-	-	100
Benjamin B. Thurston,	-	-	-	-	100
Rufus Waterman,	-	-	-	-	100
Richard W. Greene,	-	-	-	-	100
Earl P. Mason,	-	-	-	-	100
William S. Slater,	-	-	-	-	100
John F. Chapin,	-	-	-	-	50
Total,	-	-	-	-	<hr/> \$5,450

The total amount of these donations, will, I am confident, meet all the expenses of this addition to our means of education,—an addition which I cannot but consider of the highest importance to the University.

I have already expressed my hearty thanks to the generous donors. And I now with much pleasure, in their names

present to the corporation, all that portion of the collection made during the year, and the cases constructed for their reception.

I may further say that Mr. Jenks has added a model wall case at his own expense.

FUNDS AND ENDOWMENTS.

By the kindness of the Treasurer, who has given me the items, I am able to present here the following summary of the several Funds at the close of the fiscal year, April 15, 1872.

Common Fund, - - - - -	\$331,883 91
Scholarship, " - - - - -	52,003 65
Aid " - - - - -	8,432 50
Prize " - - - - -	6,115,00
Library " - - - - -	27,000 00
Agricultural State Fund, - - -	50'000 00
Hazard Professorship Fund, - -	40,931 25
Fire Proof Library Building Fund, -	17,671 72
Elton Fund for a Professorship in Natural Theology, - - -	14,480 20
M. Wood's Fund for a Lectureship in the Fine Arts, - - - - -	3,140 50
<hr/>	
Total, - - - - -	\$551,658 73

Since the date of the Treasurer's Report, the following additional sums have been received, viz :—

The legacy of the late William Sanford Rogers, of Boston, to found "The Newport Rogers Professorship of Chemistry," \$50,000.

The Donation of Joseph Charles Hartshorn, Esq., of this city, an Alumnus of the class of 1841, to create a foundation "for premiums to those young men entering the University, who shall have excelled in their preparatory mathematical studies," \$1,000.

The following brief letter of Mr. Hartshorn, addressed to Prof. S. S. Greene, will more fully explain the design of the donor.

PROVIDENCE June 10, 1872.

"PROF. S. S. GREENE :

"I hereby, pledge through you, one thousand dollars, to be paid into the treasury of Brown University, at the commencement of the next collegiate year ; the same to be invested at the discretion of the corporation, and the interest appropriated for premiums to those young men entering the University, who shall have excelled in their preparatory mathematical studies. .

" Yours Respectfully,

J. C. HARTSHORN."

It will be observed that Mr. Hartshorn has anticipated the time of payment indicated in the foregoing letter. It may be remembered that he has previously founded a scholarship by the payment of \$1,000. These are noble benefactions, which it is hoped others of like generosity, may be induced to imitate.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the total amount of invested Funds at this date is \$602,653.73.

THE NEWPORT ROGERS PROFESSORSHIP OF CHEMISTRY.

The name of William Sanford Rogers, will hereafter, hold a conspicuous place among the liberal benefactors of Brown University.

He was born in Newport, R. I., in 1785, and died in Boston, May 5, 1872, in the 87th year of his age. For a con-

siderable period in the earlier portion of his life, held the office of Paymaster, as it is now designated, Purser as it then was, in the navy of the United States. On his retirement from the navy, he took up his residence in Boston. Through life he appears to have retained the most lively interest in his native city, and in Brown University. It will be remembered that he had before his death, established in the College, by the payment of \$1,000, a scholarship, which he named the "Newport Scholarship." He had also given \$500, to be expended in the purchase of chemical apparatus.

The following extract from his Will, shows his reasons for found a Professorship of Chemistry.

EXTRACT FROM MR. ROGERS WILL.

"I give Brown University, in Providence, Rhode Island, from which my father graduated in 1782, and my Uncle, Rev. Doctor Rogers, graduated in the first graduating class of the Institution, fifty thousand dollars, from the interest of which shall be supported a Professorship, to be called 'The Newport Rogers Professorship of Chemistry.' I presume there may be now a Professorship of Chemistry in the institution, but this is a favorite pursuit of mine, besides, I wish the birth place of my father, uncle and self, may appear on the records of the University."

In addition to this generous endowment, Mr. Rogers made provision in his will for a second scholarship of one thousand dollars.

PICTURES.

Three pictures have been added to our collection this year. I have already referred to that of Dr. Blanding. Another is a fine portrait of John DeWolf, Professor of Chemistry in this College from 1817 to 1834, which has been added to our collection, by his son, E. Sidney DeWolf, Esq., of Bristol, R. I. Professor DeWolf, so far as I am able to ascertain, was the first lecturer on Chemistry in the Institution. By his devo-

tion to the science, by his enthusiastic and brilliant style of lecturing, he produced a marked impression upon his pupils, and did much to awaken and perpetuate in the College an interest in physical science. My own personal recollections of him, as one of his pupils, are extremely agreeable.

The third, is a fine Portrait of Maj. William Ide Brown, of the 18th New Hampshire volunteers, and an Alumni of the class of 1862. He was killed in the late war. This was presented by Edward P. Brown, Esq., of Boston.

We have now 38 portraits in our Gallery. Several of them are of great value, and all worthy of careful preservation.

Repairs.—I reiterate the conviction, that important repairs in our two Dormitory Buildings cannot be longer postponed. It is indispensable to the prosperity of the College that they be made without further delay.

The regret which presses most heavily upon me at this time is, that we have not been able to make any positive progress in the effort to erect a fire-proof building to accommodate the very rare and valuable Botanical collection and Library of Stephen T. Olney, Esq., of this city.

It will not be creditable to the College or the city, that an extensive collection of Plants, made by one of our own citizens, at great expense of time and money, carefully arranged, and in a scientific point of view, invaluable, should leave us for the want of a suitable building to protect them. But unwelcome as it is, this is the only prospect now before us.

FREE BED IN RHODE ISLAND HOSPITAL.

It affords me great pleasure to state, that the Hon. Charles S. Bradley, by the payment of \$4,000, has placed a Free Bed in the Rhode Island Hospital “under the control of the President of Brown University, for the time being, for the benefit

of any officer or student of that Institution, who might have occasion for it."

This is an act of thoughtful and generous kindness, which deserves the thanks of the University, no less than those of the Hospital.

Such, gentlemen, is the report which I have to make to you at the close of another year. If we have not advanced with the rapid and brilliant progress, which might have been desired, we have yet had a steady and healthful growth. In the number and character of our students; in the high and advancing standard of scholarship, which, thanks to my colleagues in the Faculty, has been maintained; in the increased facilities and widening range of scientific instruction; and still more in the liberal increase of our permanent Funds, we have every reason to thank God and take courage. It is not given to us to see far into the future, but with the hearty and united coöperation of its guardians, Alumni and friends, we cannot doubt that Brown University has a great future before it. We cannot doubt that its prosperity and usefulness will equal the best hopes of its illustrious Founders and Patrons;—I say ITS ILLUSTRIOUS FOUNDERS AND PATRONS, for what sheds a brighter halo around the human character, than noble, far reaching deeds of beneficence? If we of the present, faithfully and generously discharge our duties, we may well trust that the good Providence, which has hitherto raised up for it friends and benefactors, will continue to do the same in time to come.

With this report, my official duties as president of the University, may be considered as brought to a close. In leaving a position of varied and trying responsibilities, he must be either blind to his own infirmities, or fortunate in the extreme, who sees nothing in the past to regret. For myself.

I claim no other immunity than that which belongs to an honest and faithful endeavor to do my duty. In closing, I tender to the members of the Corporation, my sincere thanks for the courtesy and kind co-operation which they have extended to me during the four years and a half of my Presidency. And I assure them that they will have my warmest sympathy, and whatever aid I may be able to render, in their labors for the prosperity of an institution to which I owe my early education, and in whose service nearly the whole period of my active life has been spent. I left these walls, as a graduate, just fifty years ago, with the hope of finding something to do. I leave them now, with the anticipation of comparative repose.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

ALEXIS CASWELL,

President.

BROWN UNIVERSITY, June 27, 1872.

APPENDIX.

REPORTS OF OFFICERS OF INSTRUCTION DURING THE PAST YEAR.

[*Report of George I. Chace, Professor of Moral and Intellectual
Philosophy.*]

Professor Chace left for Europe before the close of the term, and left no formal report. The course of instruction was substantially the same as in former years.

[*Report of J. L. Lincoln, Professor of Latin and Instructor in
German.*]

TO THE PRESIDENT OF BROWN UNIVERSITY :—

Dear Sir :—I beg leave to present the following report of the course of instruction pursued during the year, in Latin and in German.

The Freshman class have recited in divisions throughout the year, with five recitations a week, one division reciting to the Professor, and the other to Mr. Poland, the instructor in Latin and Greek. The class have read the First Book and the Twenty-first book of Livy, with selections from the Second and the Third Book, and also one-third of Cicero's *De Senectute*. They have also had an exercise every week in Latin Composition, and lessons in Liddell's *Roman History*.

The Sophomores have also recited in divisions throughout the year, with two recitations a week the first term, and three the second term. During the first term, one division recited to the Professor and the other to Mr. Poland ; during the second, I have instructed both divisions, and devoted six hours a week to the class. In the first term, the class completed the *De Senectute* of Cicero, and then read the *De Amicitia* ; in the second term they have read the *Odes* of Horace, with selections from the *Satires* and the *Epistles*. They have also had weekly exercises in Latin Composition.

The junior class, during the first term, pursued under my instruction the study of Horace's *Ars Poetica*. The time allotted to the study—one exercise a week—is inadequate to very important results ; but it is hoped that the study of a poem so eminently fitted to promote a student's literary knowledge and culture may prove to be of some service to the class.

The course of instruction with the different classes has been conducted with the same objects in view as in former years. These are, to secure for the student an accurate and comprehensive knowledge, first of the Latin language, and then of the literature and life and character of the Roman people. I hope that by the raising of the standard of attainment for admission to college, less time will be required for the study of the forms and construction of the language, and that thus larger opportunity will be given for making the student acquainted with the merits of individual authors, and with the literature of the Romans, and so of imparting that liberal culture which is the fruit of all right classical study. Before closing this account of the instruction in Latin, allow me to express my great satisfaction with the labors of Mr. Poland as instructor in Latin. It seems to me that he has done excellent service to the college, and he gives most gratifying evidence both of scholarship and of skill in teaching.

The course of instruction in German covers the two terms of the senior year, with five exercises a week. As the class was a large one, I instructed them in divisions during the first term, and for one half of the term devoted to them an hour and a half, and as that time seemed not enough, I gave them two hours a day during the second half. After the class had become sufficiently acquainted with the language, by the study of the grammar, accompanied every day with practical oral exercises, they were introduced to the reading of standard works of the best German writers. Schiller's *William Tell* was read the first term, and Goethe's *Faust* the second term. I have endeavored, by means of continuous oral exposition and by written lectures, to make the class acquainted with the scope and value of the works they have read, and of the characteristics of their authors, and so to open the way for the appropriation and appreciation of the rich treasures of German literature. I am happy to say, in respect to the class in German, as well as the classes in Latin, that they have pursued their studies with fidelity and success.

I cannot close this Report, the last which it will be allowed me, on account of your resignation, to present to you as President of the College, without expressing my thanks for the kindly interest which you have uniformly shown in all that has pertained to my college duties ; and you will also permit me to congratulate you upon the studious spirit and the orderly and gentlemanly conduct which have generally prevailed in college, and also upon the increasing prosperity which has marked the history of the college, during these years of your administration of its affairs. It is agreeable to bear in mind, that in retiring from the Presidency, you will yet continue to be near us, and to take an active interest in the welfare of the University.

[*Report of S. S. Greene, Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.*]

TO THE PRESIDENT OF BROWN UNIVERSITY :—

During the first term of the year, the undersigned gave instruction in Plane Trigonometry and its application to Mensuration Surveying and Navigation ; also in Spherical Trigonometry and to so much of Astronomy as pertains to the Co-ordinates of position on the Celestial Sphere. To accomplish this last it was necessary to develop the doctrine of the Sphere in a course of lectures. By this means the class gains the double advantage of fixing the principles of Spherical Trigonometry, and of laying a good foundation for the complete course in Astronomy. A familiar acquaintance with the methods in Plane and Spherical Trigonometry is so essential to all that follows, that no pains have been spared to impress them upon the mind by means of reviews, repetitions and practical application. In all the student's future work, whether in Analytical Geometry, the Differential Calculus, Mechanics, or Astronomy, he should be able to see the application of any ordinary Trigonometrical principle at a glance, and that without conscious effort. Otherwise his mind becomes distracted, and he loses the connection of thought. In this respect, it is believed that the class has not fallen behind any of its predecessors.

Heretofore the mathematical courses have been interrupted by the intervention of one whole term between Trigonometry and Mechanics namely—the Second term of Sophomore year. During the present year a change has been made in the order of studies which will secure the desired continuity. To effect this result, Mechanics have been taught as usual in the Junior Class, during the first term, and to the Sophomore Class, by Professor Blake, during the second term, so that, hereafter, Mechanics will be taught the second term of Sophomore year.

The studies of the term now closing have been first, General Geometry and the Calculus. The class in these has been made up partly of those in Civil Engineering, and partly of those in the regular course who desired a more comprehensive knowledge of Mathematics. The excellent text book of Professor Olney of the Michigan University, has been used with great advantage. They have had but three exercises per week but have made satisfactory progress.

The class in Astronomy—the Junior class—have studied most of the chapters in Professor Loomis's Work on Astronomy. With few exceptions, they have made good progress. It has been found necessary to abbreviate some of the chapters, and to append notes to others.

The class, consisting at present of thirty-four members, have had five exercises per week in Astronomy, and one in Mechanics as a compensation for the brevity of the course during the last term.

[*Report of A. Harkness, Professor of the Greek Language and Literature.*]

PRESIDENT CASWELL :

My Dear Sir :—I respectfully submit the following report of the Greek Department for the Academic year just closed.

I. The Freshmen have recited, throughout the year, in two equal divisions. They have had five exercises per week and have read selections from Herodotus and Thucydides, and about four books of Homer's Iliad. They have also had weekly exercises in Greek Composition.

II. The Sophomores have also recited in divisions. With three exercises per week they read, during the first term, the First Philippic and the three Olynthiacs of Demosthenes, and during the second term, with two exercises per week, the Oration on the Freedom of the Rhodians and a portion of that on the Crown.

III. During the past term seven Seniors and sixteen Juniors have taken the Greek as an elective study. With three exercises per week before recess and two after, they have read the Crito of Plato and a part of the Apology.

The methods of instruction in this department remain the same as they have been for several years. My recent visit to the great Educational establishments of Germany—the gymnasia and universities—where I spent months in the study of methods, has convinced me that no great change in this respect can be made with advantage. I shall, however, from time to time introduce such slight modifications and improvements as seem desirable.

All classes are alike taught to bear in mind, at all times, that they are studying not merely the Greek language, but standard literary works. Each class has, however, its special work.

It is the special aim of the course of instruction, imparted during the Freshman year, to give the student a critical knowledge of the language, as an indispensable preparation for all subsequent attainment in Greek Scholarship. The oral instructions and lectures of the Sophomore year are designed to introduce him to the higher principles of interpretation and criticism, to make him acquainted with the public life and public men of Athens, in the time of Demosthenes, and to enable him to comprehend the spirit of the age. The study of this distinguished orator is also made to contribute to the course in Rhetoric and Logic for which it furnishes the best possible basis.

With the class in Plato, grammatical analysis gives place to a careful and appreciative study of the thoughts and sentiments of the author. The instruction is designed to promote the literary culture of the class and to awaken an interest in philosophical studies.

Mr. W. C. Poland, the efficient instructor in Latin and Greek, has had charge of one division of the Freshman class during the first term and of the other division during the second. He has also during the past term instructed one division of the Sophomore class. I take pleasure in this connection in bearing testimony to his ability, fidelity and success as an instructor in Greek. I trust the call which he has recently received to another field of labor will not be allowed to tempt him from his present position.

In closing this, the last annual report which I shall have the pleasure of submitting to you as President of Brown University, I cannot forbear to express to you in a single word my sense of the great and lasting services which you have rendered to our loved Alma Mater during a long life devoted to her cause. You will retire from the presidential chair with the benediction not only of your pupils and your associates, but of all the friends of the college who have been witnesses of the fidelity with which you have guarded the interests of this cherished institution.

[*Report of J. L. Diman, Professor of History and Political Economy.*]

TO THE PRESIDENT OF BROWN UNIVERSITY :—

The undersigned, Professor of History and Political Economy, presents the following report of the work done in his department during the past year :—

The usual amount of time assigned to instruction in History has been six hours a week. Throughout the first term no change was made, but for the accommodation of another department the time was reduced, during the first half of the second term, to four hours. After the recess, the time was increased to eleven hours, so that the whole amount of work done was not less than in former years.

The course in History has included the following principal topics :

Beginning with a preliminary discussion, of the scope and method of Historical Study, the lectures of the first term included a minute analysis of the Roman, the Ecclesiastical and the Germanic Elements in Modern Civilization ; the instruction of the Franks ; the Elements of European Unity ; the Administration of Charlemagne ; the Feudal System ; the Influence of Western Monarchism ; the Relations of the Church and the Empire ; the Revival of Roman Lore ; the Crusaders ; the Development of Modern Monarchy ; the Rise of Representative Institutions ; the Mediæval Renaissance ; and the Dissolution of the Catholic Unity of the Middle Age.

During the second term, the attention of the class was directed to the Political State of Empire at the close of the 15th century ; the Reformation ; the Catholic Re-action ; the Wars of Religion in France, the Low Countries, and Germany ; the Growth of Absolute Monarchy in France ; the Triumph of Parliamentary Government in England ; the History of Speculative Politics during the 16th and 17th centuries ; the European Colonial System ; the Origin and Characteristics of the English Colonies in America ; the Internal and External History of the Colonies till the American Revolution.

The work of the class also included, during the first term, weekly abstracts of chapters from Guizot and Gibbon, or original discussions of assigned subjects connected with the lectures. During the second term, each member of the class was required to present, once in four weeks, some elaborate historical essay.

While, in the discussion of this broad range of topics, it has been made a primary aim to exhibit the unity of modern historical development, not less care has been taken to present each successive phase from such a point of view as would stimulate the student to independent reflection ; the constant aim being not merely to impart positive knowledge, but at the same time to inculcate sound habits of historical study. Hence the class, instead of being confined to a single textbook, have been incited to a careful comparison of different authorities. While such a method implies some considerable maturity of development, and is liable, in some cases, to abuse, yet it cannot be doubted that for the earnest and inquisitive student it secures the largest results. The most gratifying evidence of its success is furnished in the interest manifested in the study, and in the alacrity with which the class has performed its work during the past year.

In addition to the course in History the class has pursued the study of International Law and the Constitution of the United States. In the former study the treatise of President Wolsey was used ; in the latter, lectures were given discussing the fundamental political ideas which the Constitution implies.

It has also been the duty the undersigned to give instructions in Political Economy, as a half-study. The course has embraced an outline of the fundamental principles of the science, having in mind the most recent modifications of French and English writers, and with especial reference to the questions, now assuming so much importance, connected with Capital and Labor. While the interest manifested by the class has been in the highest degree satisfactory, it is much to be regretted that so little time can be allowed to so important a study. The gross ignorance respecting the simplest truths of the science which prevails in the community, and even among our legislators, render it the more necessary that Political Economy should hold a prominent place in a course of liberal culture.

[*Report of Benjamin Clark, Professor of F. Mathematics and Civil Engineering.*]

TO THE PRESIDENT OF BROWN UNIVERSITY :—

The undersigned, Professor of Mathematics and Civil Engineering, begs leave to present the following report :—

1. *Geometry.* The class in Geometry pursued the study the first term of the present year, reciting in two divisions. One hour per day was allowed for the recitation of each division for six days in the week.

2. *Algebra.* This study has been pursued by the same class during the second term, the time and manner of recitation being nearly the same as in the case of Geometry.

The class has done the usual amount of work in both Geometry and Algebra, and has shown marked ability and skill in the demonstration of original theorems and the solution of original problems.

3. *Civil Engineering.* There have been connected with this department, during the year, twelve students. A course of lectures was given to the advanced class during the first term, on the *Theory of Structure, Isometrical Drawing*, and the construction of *Detailed and other Plans*, substantially the same as given to the corresponding class of last year. Only three fixed hours of recitation per week could be obtained without conflicting with other classes. Two additional hours per week were required to be spent in the draughting room at such times as the different members of the class could attend to it.

During the second term, this class studied the Calculus with Professor Greene.

The other class in this department has pursued the study of *Descriptive Geometry, Shades and Shadows* and *Linear Perspective*, reciting three hours per week the first term and five hours per week the second, exclusive of the time spent in draughting. Davies's text books have been used and the whole completed with a slight omission in Descriptive Geometry.

Freehand Drawing has been taught during the second term two hours per week. More attention has been given, this term, to Architectural and Ornamental Drawing than formerly.

A less number of students have spent extra time in the Draughting room than formerly, owing to the fact that four or five of the class have been employed a part of each day in the office of the Engineer of the Water Works.

Although the results, which have been accomplished in this department by students both while in College and after graduation, have been most gratifying, still the truth is forced upon us that the department cannot remain long in its present condition. The time and number

of recitations are limited and varied to be accommodated to the recitations of the regular course, and to the time of the Professor who is engaged every day in the work of the regular course.

The public demand for the instruction in this department is greater than the college can at present supply. During the year, Elementary Drawing has been introduced into the Public Schools of Providence as an essential part of public instruction. To carry forward this work successfully a school must be established in Providence, as in other cities, where skilled teachers can be trained for their work. Again, the taste and skill which thousands of children will acquire in the public day schools and technical evening schools, will produce a demand for a school where that taste can be gratified and that skill perfected. The establishment of a Technical School in Providence, embracing a School of Art and Design, has ceased to be a question. It is inevitable, and at no distant day. The University then must soon decide the not unimportant question, whether its course of study shall be so enlarged as to meet this public demand or allow an institution to be planted by its side which must eventually supplant its Scientific Department.

[*Report of John H. Appleton, Professor of Chemistry, Applied to the Arts.*]

TO ALEXIS CASWELL, D. D., LL. D., ETC., PRESIDENT OF BROWN UNIVERSITY:—

Dear Sir:—I beg leave to present herewith my annual report.

During both terms of the past year, I have instructed the classes in *Analytical and Applied Chemistry* as usual. The instruction has been given by lectures, recitations, blackboard exercises and daily laboratory practice. In this department the classes have been rather larger than usual. During the term just closing the laboratory students numbered 23 and were divided into three sections.

During the first term of the year I have given instruction in *General Chemistry* to the Junior class. In addition to the regular lectures, numbering three each week, I gave them an extra evening lecture, on Spectrum Analysis. This lecture was illustrated by spectra of the various metals projected upon a large screen.

During the second term of the year I have given a course of lectures on *Geology* to a portion of the Junior class, 23 in number. In these lectures the class manifested a high degree of interest, which was the more gratifying to me from the fact that it is the first course given here by me upon this subject.

[*Report of T. Whiting Bancroft, Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature.*]

PRESIDENT CASWELL :—

Dear Sir :—I respectfully submit the annual report of the department of Rhetoric, English Literature and Elocution :

The Sophomore class have, throughout the year, pursued the study of Rhetoric with weekly exercises in Elocution. As each division has, during the week, only two exercises in Rhetoric, it has seemed expedient not to continue lectures where dictation consumes so much of the brief time allotted to this study ; but for a part of the time to use a text-book. In connection with lectures upon the preparation of Essays and the different kinds of composition, Professor Bains' *English Composition and Rhetoric* has been introduced. Although not without defects, its aims are practical and its ideas are high. "All the principles and rules of composition," says the author, "that seem to me capable of affording aid or direction in the art, I have endeavored to bring together, omitting the notice of such technical terms as are of little practical use. The fulfillment of this design has ended in a work more allied to Campbell's *Philosophy of Rhetoric*, Blain's *Lectures* and Whately's *Rhetoric*, than to the majority of recent works on *English Composition*."

It has been my constant endeavor to maintain an interest in the study by stimulating inquiry upon any subject presented, by discouraging a mere unwritten recitation, and by impressing upon the student the importance of having comprehensive views of the practical bearing of this study upon professional life. Each member of the class has been required to present, once a month, an original essay. These essays have been read and criticised before the class : and good models of *English Prose* have been frequently set before them. The exercises in Elocution have been conducted upon the same general plan as those of last year. I mainly regret that there has been no time this year for the philological study of the *English language*, a study to which all our colleges are giving increased attention. We have raised the standard of admission to college, so that the analysis and prosody of two acts of "*Julius Cæsar*" in "*Craik's English of Shakespeare*" are required. Could this work be continued during the Freshman year, under a competent tutor, such a knowledge of our language could be acquired, that so much time need not be devoted in the Sophomore year, to the attainment of mere grammatical accuracy.

The Junior class, for the first time pursued the study of *Logic* with new text book, Fowler's *Deductive Logic*, an Oxford manual, being substituted for Thomson's *Outlines of the Laws of Thought*. The latter, though a valuable contribution to logical science, is too abstract

and formal for beginners, while the former, embracing in a small compass a complete elementary view of deductive logic, is so progressively analyzed, and so clearly written, that the study has become more a pleasure than a task. During the present term, the class has studied Shaw's Manual of English Literature, with lectures on the History of the English Language. Each member of the class has been required to deliver an original oration, once a month, before the class.

The Sophomore class has had six exercises a week, and the Junior five a week, including Declamations and Rehearsals. Both classes have been regular in their attendance, gentlemanly in their deportment and devoted to their pursuits. I cannot close this report, without alluding to the fact, that your long and eminently useful career of college service terminates with this Academic year. Be assured, that you retire to private life with the sincere regrets and best wishes of the faculty and students; and that the memory of your kind looks, your cheering words, and your christian charity will ever be dear to our hearts.

[*Report of Eli W. Blake Jr., Hazard Professor of Physics, and Lecturer on Physiology.*]

TO THE PRESIDENT OF BROWN UNIVERSITY:—

As Hazard Professor of Physics, I have to submit the following report:—

During the first term of this collegiate year, instruction was given by me to the Junior class. The subjects discussed were the Phenomena and the Laws of Sound, Heat, Light and Electricity. This wide range of study necessitated a condensed treatment, and my object was to give clear views of the principles, and methods of investigation, rather than to enter minutely into details of facts and phenomena.

The current literature of the day abounds in treatises, more or less popular, on the wonderful and important discoveries constantly being made in Physical Science, and I have aimed to put my pupils in a position to understand these clearly, and criticise them intelligently. The way thus opened, the future progress of those who have any taste for scientific studies is assured by the interest and importance which attach to the phenomena of daily experience.

The instruction was given by means of Lectures, Experiments and Recitations, during the entire term, as no time could be spared for review.

The apparatus, for experimental illustration, should be made more extensive and complete than it is at present, but the want of a room, in which valuable instruments can be safely kept, has prevented any important addition to the apparatus which already overcrowds the shelves. The labor of preparing for the experiments is greatly increased by the confusion resulting from this overcrowding. The Lathe and other tools, purchased last year, have proved of great utility in the construction and repair of apparatus for the Lectures. Several of the students have also used them, under my supervision, for the construction of Telegraphic instruments, Stereoscopes, &c. In thus employing their leisure hours they have gained, not only the completed instruments, but also an intimate knowledge of the details of their construction, and of the scientific principles involved in their action, as well as in some cases a very commendable skill in handiwork.

The University is indebted to Professor John Pierce for numerous and valuable additions to the appliances for mechanical work.

As instructor in Physiology, I have to report that there has been no class in that study this year. In order to bring Physiology into its natural place, it has been transferred from the second term of Sophomore year to the second term of Junior year. The student, having then received instruction in Physics and Chemistry, will be able to study Physiology with much greater profit.

In making this change, the Mechanics, formerly taught in the second term of Junior year, was transferred to the second term of Sophomore year, and I have, therefore, given the instruction in Mechanics to the Sophomore class during the present term.

The class has recited in two divisions, five times per week, taking Peck's Mechanics as their text-book. The mechanics of Solids has occupied the entire term, the time not sufficing for the discussion of Liquids and Gases.

I am pleased to be able to say that the class as a whole, have shown a commendable industry and interest in this somewhat difficult mathematical study.

[*Report of Theodore M Hobigand, French Instructor.*]

TO THE PRESIDENT OF BROWN UNIVERSITY :—

The studies of the French Class, for the collegiate year just ending, have been conducted on the usual plan in this college. The great object being to enable students to consult books of reference in French, and to understand easily the written language, that end has been constantly held in view ; but without, however, neglecting the important matter of pronounciation.

During the first term, particular attention has been paid to the variations of words and espeecially the verbs, regular and irregular, and several chapters of Dumas' Napoleon have been read.

During the second term, more time has been devoted to translation and pronounciation, and to the explanation of idioms, Moliere's Bourgeois, Gentilhomme, and Feuillet's Village have been read.

MEMOIR OF DR. BLANDING.

BY BENONI CARPENTER, M. D.

The subject of this brief and very imperfect memoir,—William Blanding, M. D., was born in Rehoboth, Mass., February 7th, 1773. He was the son of William and Lydia Blanding. His mother's maiden name was Ormsbee. He fitted for college with the Rev. Mr. Thompson, a Baptist minister, in Swansey, Mass.; graduated at Brown University in the class of 1801, and received the degree of M. D., in the Medical College of South Carolina, in 1821.

Of his class were the Rev. Lucins Bolles, D. D., Gov. Pickens of South Carolina, and other distinguished names.

He studied medicine with Dr. Isaac Fowler, then a distinguished Physician in Rehoboth, and commenced the practice of his profession in Attleborough, Mass., in 1804, where he remained about three years.

In 1807, at the earnest solicitation of his brother, then an eminent lawyer in Columbia, S. C., (also a graduate of Brown, in the class of 1796, with Tristram Burges, John Holmes and other men of note.) he removed to Camden, S. C., where he immediately entered upon a lucrative practice. He was also the proprietor of an extensive drug establishment, which, in connection with his practice, occupied his entire attention until 1821.

At this time he had a protracted illness, which deranged his entire physical organization, but more especially his nervous system, and having obtained a competency, which rendered him independent, he relinquished the practice of his profession, and was enabled to give his entire time and attention to the pursuit of his favorite study, the science of Natural History.

In 1832, he left Camden and removed to Philadelphia, for the purpose of obtaining greater, and better facilities for the pursuit of his investigations.

The writer of this memoir has been in his study, in Philadelphia, when the carpet was *alive* with Terrapins, Frogs and Lizards of various kinds, subjects for his investigation. He traveled through most of the States, and in the Canadas, making researches in Natural History, and collecting rare specimens for his Cabinet.

His health would never allow him to travel abroad, but he had a large correspondence with Naturalists in different foreign countries, through whom he obtained many of his rarest specimens. Most of his collections in Conchology, together with the edible bird's nest, (which he valued much,) came from India.

He was interested in the Colonization movements, and through it, carried his scientific researches into Africa, as many of his specimens will show.

The Doctor was one of the earliest, and most efficient members of the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia, and intimate with nearly all of the scientific men of that city.

Especially, did he hold, in lasting remembrance, the friendship of Drs. S. C. Morton and E. Hallowell. When in Philadelphia, it is believed he had a more diversified and extended Cabinet, in Natural History, than any other individual in the United States. On leaving that city he made large donations to the Academy of Natural Sciences. In 1846, he left Philadelphia, and took the remainder of his Cabinet with him to Rehoboth, and passed the evening of a long and useful life, upon the paternal estate, with his brother James.

So thoroughly devoted was he, to his favorite study, that after he was confined to his room and most of the time to his bed, he still continued his investigations. His faithful niece, (now Mrs. Nutting,) who was ever by his side, would bring specimens from the Cabinet, and listen to his explanations, until she learned the nature and history of nearly every important specimen in his extensive Cabinet.

But the Doctor's usefulness was not limited to scientific investigations. He was also a patron of learning and the arts. The State of South Carolina is indebted entirely to his beneficent generosity, for the monument, erected in Camden, to the memory of Baron De Kalb, who fell in the battle, fought near that place, known as Gates' defeat.

Never having had any children of his own, he was liberal in the use of his means for the culture of others. Many young men of promise were indebted to him for their Collegiate, and Professional education, one of whom (bearing his own name) graduated at Brown, with distinguished honor, in the class of 1829.

Though, for many years, the resident of a State, containing more slaves in proportion to its white population, than any State in the Union, and at a time when the question of moral right was not agitated, his Puritanical principles would never allow him to hold property in his fellow men. He never owned a *slave*. In 1850, he was elected an Honorary member of the Massachusetts Medical Society.

The Doctor was twice married. First, to Miss Susannah Carpenter of Rehoboth, in 1807. She died in Camden, S. C., in 1809. His second marriage was with Miss Rachel Willet, at Camden, S. C., October 16th, 1811. She died at Philadelphia, September 27th, 1845.

Could one have entered the sick chamber, of this devotee of Natural Science, during the last month of his life, he might there have seen, suffering with heroic fortitude and patience, from organic disease of the heart, and with locks as white as the driven snow, our ideal of the ancient Patriarch truly personified. His sufferings continued until the 12th day of October, 1857, when he passed away, lamented and mourned by all who ever knew him, in the 85th year of his age.